



FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 4, 1910.

NEWSPAPER men are often subject to danger as well as discourtesy in attempts to give the world pictures of what is going on. "Full Run" Russell, of the London Times, had to flee for his life from the first battle of Manassas. Archibald Forbes, of the London Telegraph, had to be literally on the firing line at times during the Franco-Prussian war, newspaper correspondents were on the bridges of English men-of-war during the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, a quarter of a century ago, and American knights of the quill occupied almost dangerous positions at the battle of Santiago. Newspaper men pass through their ordeals in peaceable times, also. The disasters following the bursting of a water main in Baltimore today are given in the telegraphic columns of the Gazette. Two reporters entered the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tunnel which had been menaced and partly flooded by the accident and had narrow escapes from instant death. One was painfully bruised and cut by coming into contact with the third rail in the tunnel, and another reporter who was in company with him barely escaped death when a fast train came dashing along. Both men jumped just in time to save their lives, but the tunnel being filled with smoke and the coursing water current, it was impossible to see. One unfortunately stepped on the third rail and the death-dealing steel held him like a vise. With a powerful effort he wrenched himself free, only to be hurled against the wall of the tunnel, the impact and shock rendering him almost helpless. The two men were finally rescued.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is probably the most much-abused man of the present day. When he attends church and attempts to mingle and be friendly with other men he is subject to criticism, as is also the case when he isolates himself in his home. Should he attempt to pass from one city to another he is waylaid by kodak fiends. Even his last munificence is made the subject of caricature and his motive questioned. A contemporary publishes a picture today representing the oil king giving away "his loose change." He is represented as having one eye on his stacks of bank notes and the other on the eye of a needling standing nearby. The illustration is cruel and will not provoke as many smiles as the designer imagines, certainly not from the many who are burdened with business responsibilities and the labor incident to retaining money honestly acquired. The Great Teacher did make the rich man's road into the kingdom of heaven as difficult as through the eye of a needle, whatever. He may have meant by that figure of speech, as some insist that he was referring to a gate within a gate of the walls of ancient cities. "A rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven," is often quoted by people who are minus this great passport through life and who would squander money with the recklessness of "Titubet Titubet" in "Ten Thousand a Year" had they the opportunity. There is another passage which should take (1) themselves: "The love of money is the root of all evil." There are many varieties of Mammon who may not be compelled to give an account of real talents but who will enter the other world followed by clouds of air castles.

THE Virginia House of Delegates acted wisely yet tardy in postponing until Monday taking a vote on the proposed amendment to the federal constitution giving the government the right to levy and collect a tax on incomes. Since the measure has been so generally discussed it has been discovered that a dangerous feature is contained therein which virtually gives the government the power to tax the people of the several states and tribute, which would take from the states the money which they so badly need. States' rights are also struck a body blow in the proposed amendment and a further step is in the growing republican idea of a central government. Between now and Monday the legislators should study well the various questions involved in the bill and then be careful how they vote on such a serious matter.

THE examiners who have been going over the books of the Southbridge Savings Bank of Boston, which was forced to close on January 21 by the court, report that the shortage in the accounts of Treasurer Hall, now in jail awaiting trial, amount to \$424,442, which is over 14 per cent. of the deposits. Hall had been falsifying the accounts ever since he took the job twenty years ago. What can be said of a set of bank directors who have been hoodwinked for twenty years?

WITH 207 dead, 22 persons injured and more missing, reports of disasters continue to pour into Santa Fe from floods, avalanches, noise disasters and train wrecks in all parts of the Pacific north-

west and weather conditions still threaten further fatalities. Wheat crops worth hundreds of thousands of dollars have been washed out of fields and live stock losses are enormous.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, March 4.

The valiant fight put up by the oyster men against the order prohibiting the shipment of "floated" oysters in interstate commerce is not apt to profit them much judging from the criticism of their arguments made by Dr. Wiley today. "Their statement," said Dr. Wiley, "that the oyster is actually fatal by a twenty-four-hour soak in fresh water is ridiculous to consider. The fact is that an oyster filled with salt water simply absorbs three drops of fresh water for every drop of salt water discarded. In other words we buy half water when we get floated oysters. They said that they could not find a market for oysters taken direct from salt water. If no others were sold they could. In fact they would have a much better flavor if this were the case. Oysters do not, as they stated, shrink if shipped without first being floated. When oysters are shipped a long distance they are never floated because they would not keep so well if they were. It seems to me," he concluded, "that they are making the public pay for a plot of water every time they buy a quart of oysters."

Chief Jay-Bum-Mah-Ji-Wa-Shing, who signed the treaty of 1866 between the Chippewa, Indians and the United States government, and the second oldest chief of the tribe, and Chief A-Ni-Wu-Way-Tank were found dead this morning in a room at the Halladay house, in Third Street, a hotel patronized largely by Indians who come to Washington to look after the interests of their tribes. Gas was flowing from an open jet, and both the windows and the doors were closed. Neither of the two had ever slept in a room lighted with gas before, and it is supposed one of them blew out the gas when they retired. The two chiefs arrived in Washington yesterday from Orr, Minnesota, to ask Congress for additional land for the Boisforte reservation about fifteen miles from Orr.

Senor de Riano, Spanish minister to Denmark, has been selected to succeed the Marquis de Villabarro at Washington. The change will place another American woman at the head of a foreign legation in Washington, as Madame de Riano was formerly Miss Ward and was married to Senor de Riano when the latter was an attaché here several years ago. Among the other American wives of foreign diplomats are Madame Jusserand, wife of the French ambassador; the Countess von Brunsdorf, wife of the German ambassador; Madame de Bunsen, wife of the Belgian minister; the Countess Moltke, wife of the Danish minister; Madame Louden, wife of the minister of the Netherlands.

Representative Saunders, of the Fifth Virginia district, spent two hours arguing in his own behalf in the Parsons contest for Saunders' seat before the House committee on elections today. The committee will hold a night session to hear Mr. Saunders' finish his case tonight. Ex-Senator Thors on will finish his argument for Parsons at noon tomorrow and the committee will take the case under advisement.

In an effort to avert the threatened strike of the tramlmen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Dr. Neill, commissioner of labor, today went to Baltimore to open negotiations with both sides of the controversy. They are the mediators in all railroad disputes under the terms of the Edmunds act. They have only 24 hours in which to arrange for a settlement of the trouble. According to a message received from Mr. Garretson, representing the conductors, and Mr. Lee, representing the brakemen, 98 per cent of the entire tramlmen of the Baltimore and Ohio system voted in favor of a strike unless they could secure from the road an increase in wages which amounted on an average to about 9 per cent. The message stated that the tramlmen would wait until March 5 before acting finally, and in the meantime would welcome the efforts of the government mediators to make a settlement. This Commissioner Knapp and Neill are trying to do today.

With former Forester Gifford Pinchot on the stand for cross-examination at the hands of Attorney Vertrees, counsel for Secretary Ballinger, the joint congressional committee today resumed its sessions before a packed hearing-room. Mr. Vertrees' examination as a whole was extremely technical. The committee members grew restless under the monotonous repetition of questions and involved explanations of conservation principles and one by one Senators Flint, Sutherland, Root and Pocrell and Representative Denby asked from the room, leaving a bare quorum. There was no diminution in the crowd, however. The room was packed, every chair and inch of space being occupied.

Detectives raised three stock brokers' offices early this afternoon. The raids were made under a new law, which recently became effective in the District and which gives a specific definition of "bucket shop." The raids were at the offices of E. Everett Taylor & Co., at 1329 F Street and in the Garay building, Eighth and G streets, and Duryee & Co., in the Evans building, New York avenue.

A \$10,000,000 public building bill will be passed by Congress this session, Chairman Bartholdt, (rep., Mo.), of the committee, made this announcement today, and added "there will be no pork." The limit of ten millions, Mr. Bartholdt said, would not include the expenditures upon the government buildings in Washington which will require some \$12,000,000 more.

The failure of the Senate members of the joint committee on printing to answer the rule issued by Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued against the committee in the Valley Paper Company case, does not constitute default on the part of the entire committee. The ruling was made by Justice Wright today and the case will go on to the Senate for consideration. The petition for the writ will be heard on its merits Monday.

Commander Perry refuses to submit his profits of North Pole discovery to the naval committee of the House and as a result the plan to reward him with a medal, the thanks of Congress or retirement on a big pension is "all up in the air." The committee held a meeting today for the purpose of receiving the Perry papers from Prof. Henry Gannett and Otto Hultman, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce and Labor, under whom the explorer was officially working when he reached the goal. Gannett and Hultman, appeared according to program but they came empty-handed. "Commander Perry says the records

are his personal property and he refuses to give them to us," they reported, in effect.

Sixty-first Congress.

(Second Session.)

Washington, March 4.

SENATE.

The postal savings banks bill was confronting defeat when the Senate convened at 11:30 today. The recess of last evening was taken to afford opportunity for compromise and the framing up of some amendment which could save the measure. These efforts are still progressing and it will not be known until later what fate awaits one of the administration's pet policies.

The necessity for a recess and resignment of forces resulted from the defeat of some senators who attended the recent conference at which it was agreed to support the new Smoot amendment giving the president authority in time of war or "other exigency" to invest the postal funds in government bonds. This defection seemed to make certain the adoption of the Cummins amendment striking out the words "other exigency," thereby rendering the bill unconstitutional according to the president's views.

Senator Root concluded, making an impassioned appeal to senators not to reject the Smoot amendment.

Only on the basis of leaving the funds in the communities where collected, said Mr. Owen, could he support the bill.

"I favor neither the Smoot nor the Root amendment," said Mr. Owen. Senator Carter declared that opposition to the Smoot amendment was inspired by the belief that postal funds would be invested in Panama Canal bonds, which would be substituted for two per cent bonds as a basis of circulation and the two per cent would go below par.

HOUSE.

Representatives Sterling (rep. Ill.), Maloy (rep. N. Y.), and Brantley (dem. Ga.) were today named as a subcommittee of the House committee on judiciary to investigate and report on the question of "personal privilege" presented by Representative Seeneren (rep. Minn.), who charged ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio, George Dickey, of San Francisco, and other prominent men with having attacked him because of his opposition to the ship subsidy bill.

Among the bills introduced was one making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$500 and imprisonment of one year for an unauthorized person to display the insignia of the American National Red Cross or to solicit funds in its name. To build warships on the Great Lakes and take them unarmed to the coast is the object of three resolutions by Mr. Rutledge, which passed the H. use today. At present, the Rub-Bagot convention, concluded between the United States and Great Britain in 1818 prevents building any warships on the lakes.

It was the purpose of the regular republicans, if the Cummins amendment is adopted, to vote against the bill. Nearly all the democrats will vote against it and the regulars cooperating with them, could easily control a majority.

Both sides seem confident and declare that before a vote is reached, some mutual compromise will be found.

Senator Bland opened the debate today, saying the Smoot amendment was necessary and was a radical departure from the original plan. "It is so objectionable," he said, "that I cannot vote for it unless some compelling reason is shown for its incorporation."

According to his promise of last evening, Senator Root took up his amendment, providing that all postal funds must be invested in government bonds, and presented his views at length.

Bursting of a Water Main.

Baltimore, Md., March 4.—A forty inch water main of the city water department burst early today under the bed of Howard and Lombard streets, flooding Lombard, Howard and Pratt streets to a depth of two feet, forcing the bed of the street up two feet, flooding the Baltimore and Ohio belt line tunnel, forcing the shutting down of the Pratt street power-house for lack of water for boilers, lying out street car traffic, cutting off 41 fire plugs in the heart of the former border district, and otherwise doing considerable damage.

Hundreds of men are now at work in an effort to stop the geyser-like flow, but it is believed that it will be eight or ten hours before the gushing stream can be stopped. In many places the streets are sinking. A large gang of workmen were in the tunnel when the water began to pour in, but seeing their danger, hastily sought places of safety. It was feared that gas mains in the neighborhood would break, causing heavy damages and probably loss of life, but by heroic work this was prevented.

DINNER TO THE SPEAKER.

President Taft gave a dinner last night at the White House in honor of Speaker Cannon. Socially and politically the affair marked something of an epoch, for not before in many years has a president entertained in honor of the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Speaker Cannon was never entertained at the White House with an exclusive function during all of the seven years of President Roosevelt's occupancy, and no previous affair has been given in his honor by President Taft.

About 50 guests, nearly all of whom were senators and members of the H. use, accompanied by their wives, were present. Besides the speaker and Miss Cannon, and the 50 or more invited guests, the following house guests were present: Mrs. Thomas K. Loughlin, a sister of Mrs. Taft; Col. J. O. Hemphill, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch, and Hon. Job E. Hedges, of New York.

The table decorations were golden jonquills and maidenheads.

While more than 50 guests looked on laughingly and applauded, Speaker Cannon tempted President Taft into a test of telegraphic agility. B. B. stopped, pausing, when the trial was ended, but the opinion was unanimous that the honors on fancy steps were even.

The dancing followed the dinner. Following the dancing, the president led his men guests to the smoking room on an upper floor of the White House, where an intimate talk was had, in which partisan politics is said to have had no place.

Rev. E. B. Burwell, who has been pastor of Aquia Church, in Sall rd county, for some years, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, and with his family will move to Upperville where he has accepted the rectoryship of the Episcopal Church at that place.

Today's Telegraphic News

State-wide Bill.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, Va., March 4.—Senator Strode today charged the democratic majority with responsibility for any action that might be taken on his state-wide enabling act. It was a hot speech. Unexpecting the Senate decided to take up the bill at four o'clock and to vote on it at 6 p. m.

Victims of Snow Slide.

Wellington, Wash., March 4.—As the huns go by the horrors of the disaster near Seattle, at the mouth of the Cascade tunnel, where a mighty avalanche carried two heavy trains from the tracks of the Great Northern Railway down into the canyon hundreds of feet below, grow.

Today it is certain 115 persons perished. Others may be buried beneath the frozen mass, but the officials who have been taking a census of the missing declare this unlikely. Thirty-five bodies have been recovered. Thirty-one have been identified. Today they lie, side by side, tightly wrapped in blankets waiting the repairing of the railway so that they can be carried to places of burial.

The work of recovering the bodies is pitifully slow owing to the nature of the slide, the enormous mass of earth, trees, vegetation and snow being packed solidly to a depth of 100 feet. Heavy snow falling almost continually into the work of the laborers and volunteers who have flocked here from every part of the state.

The whole was the worst tragedy in the history of railroading in the northwest and it will be many weeks before normal conditions can be restored.

Away across the canyon the snow is piled up three hundred feet where it broke against the mountain side. The upper edge is strewn with timbers, looking like a wooded beach at low tide.

All hopes for those in the Pullman cars has been abandoned. It was at first thought that some might yet be alive owing to the substantial construction of the cars, but as the digging proceeds it becomes more and more plain that even the giant steel mail cars could hardly be powerful enough to withstand the pressure and that they must have given way before the ice structures of the slide.

San Francisco, March 4.—Thousands of passengers, tons of mail, and freight in unestimated quantities which have been tied up in snow drifts, marooned at small stations, or blocked by wash-outs and landslides for several days, are beginning to move again on the lines of the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Oregon Short Line through Utah, Nevada and the northwest.

Flood conditions through Nevada are somewhat improved today, and this city, which has been almost shut off from mail communication with the east for six days, is beginning to see some relief from the congestion.

The Philadelphia Strike.

Philadelphia, March 4.—The City of Brotherly Love is talking of peace and preparing for war. Philadelphia awoke on the fourteenth day of her street car strike serene in the knowledge that without a few hours she would know which it was to be. The earliest indications favored the dove of peace, though there were good grounds for the war preparations at the same time.

As yet the officials of the company have given no indication of their stand and it is almost impossible to guess what they will do, though they have thus far stood steadfastly in their determination not to arbitrate with the union.

Though seeking peace, the strike leaders are making active preparations for calling a general strike at midnight tonight. They declare 100,000 men will obey the call.

There were a number of outbreaks last night. At Main street and Walnut, in Manayunk, an unknown man leaped on a passing trolley car, seized a riot stick from Policeman William Hills, and severely beat up both H. H. and the motorman, Andrew Nichols. The man escaped and while the car was standing still, waiting for the officer who was searching for his assailant, it was stoned by a crowd which gathered. Two arrests were made.

A Frankfort car was stoned in Germantown and a negro passenger injured. It took the police reserves to disperse the crowd that attacked cars at Bristol and Richmond streets, in Bridgeburg. Several heads were smashed and a number of arrests were made.

Philadelphia, March 4.—Following a conference between Mayor Reardon, Vice-President Clarence Wolf, of the Rapid Transit Company, City Solicitor Gendell and Safety Director Alf. Reardon and Wolf went to the Rapid Transit Company's general offices, where a special session of the directors is being held.

It is reported that the company will agree to the court of arbitration as provided for in the law of 1893 without opposing the constitutionality of the law, providing the court of arbitration is asked for by the strikers as individuals.

The company will fight to prevent recognition of the union. It is not thought, however, the strike leaders will stop now until they have secured union recognition.

Collapse of the Revolution.

Managua, March 4.—The remnant of the revolutionary armies of Generals Chamorro, Mena and Zeledon are now reported hurrying toward Bluefields, on the eastern coast, the stronghold of the revolution. The overthrow of the revolution has brought hundreds of persons who heretofore have been afraid to take sides, to the support of the government, and President Madriz declares that he can now put a larger army in the field than at any other time since the revolution began.

Only the intervention of the United States could make possible the success of the proposed independent republic, and the utter collapse of the revolution is believed to have removed the likelihood of such recognition.

President Madriz has promised amnesty to all the revolutionists if they will surrender and give up the idea of seceding.

The final decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Eva Willing Astor from her husband, Col. John Jacob Astor, the multi-millionaire, was signed in the Supreme Court at White Plains, N. Y. today. Col. Astor gave a notable entertainment last night.

DIED.

On Thursday, March 3, 1910, at 6:15 a. m., at his residence, 208 North Pitt street, ROBERT A. TRAYNOR, aged 64 years. Funeral from the residence Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

The Senate yesterday, as stated in the Gazette of that day, refused to give precedence to legislation on the prohibition question. Senator Strode made an effort to have his state-wide bill made a special and continuing order for today, but failed. It was stated yesterday evening that an effort will be made in the House today to call up the Myers bill on the same subject out of its order.

The Senate continued its work of disposing of uncontested matter, and riding its calendar of the bills which it has been advancing for the past few days. Among the bills passed were the Elam bill, providing for the assessment of standing timber, and the Owen bill, taxing soft drinks. These are part of the revenue program of the committee on finance.

This body voted down a resolution looking to the holding of afternoon sessions.

The Leaser-Rew codification bill passed the Senate and was at once communicated to the House. This measure is the result of a long series of conferences between the oysters, fish and clam and crab industries of tide-water. It is said to be now satisfactory to nearly everybody concerned.

Proceeding to the final consideration of bills, the following were passed by the Senate: To protect villages and unincorporated communities against the running at large of animals; to make certain payments out of the federal direct tax fund in the custody of the state; to provide the time in which the writ tax must be paid; to permit the General Alumni Association of the University of Virginia to do certain acts; to amend the law relative to surety, guaranty and fidelity companies; to amend the law as to the location of cemeteries; to fix the compensation of members of the electoral board; to amend the law as to the pay of clerks of district school boards; to allow the rosters of camps of Confederate veterans to be recorded in the clerk's office; to amend the law in regard to the employment of convicts; to provide for reports by corporations in certain cases; to allow city schools to accept decesses and bequests; to cause electric railways to give an ample warning when crossing roads; to prescribe rules for the government of jails; to provide jurors in certain cases; to amend the law in relation to exemption from prosecution in gaming cases; to provide for suits against contractors when councilmen are interested in the contracts; to prescribe the minimum number of members of city councils; the Leaser bill, putting a license tax on fishing, crabbing and clamming.

HOUSE.

The House postponed consideration of the income tax amendment, which was to have been heard last night, until Monday night. It was agreed that an hour and a half will be given each side for debate, and that the final vote on the subject shall be taken by the House not later than 11 o'clock on that night.

The House at the conclusion of yesterday's session passed the teachers' pension bill. This measure carries an appropriation of \$5,000, the same as given last session. The amendment which was at one time proposed in committee, limiting the application of the pension fund to those whose property did not exceed \$750 in value, was eliminated.

The H. use agreed to the institution of a new court circuit by detaching the counties of Accomac and Northampton for this purpose.

The H. use devoted much of its time to the Owen bill, regulating the inspection of stock foods, which had been amended by the House committee. The bill passed with the changes as heretofore proposed. Its adoption by the Senate is said to be doubtful.

A large part of the time of the House was taken up in consideration of the ever-vexing problem of designed state depositories. For two hours yesterday the H. use wrangled over the Senate bill, the committee substitute, sundry amendments, the Cox substitute, and over adding numerous bills to the list. The bill, as amended, was finally passed, and will be returned to the Senate, which, unless the number is noted, will hardly be able to register its child. It will probably kill its offspring, or take off most of its joints.

Mr. Taliaferro offered a resolution, which was agreed to, appointing Messrs. William Bullitt Fitzhugh and H. S. Myers as a committee to investigate cold storage and the keeping of food supplies, and to report at the next meeting of the general assembly. The committee is to serve without compensation.

Judge Williams proposed a resolution regarding the Department of Agriculture to report to the legislature its salary list in order that consideration on the proposed increase in salaries be taken advisedly.

The Love bill, better known throughout the state as "House Bill No. 85," is practically dead. This is the measure providing that no person can be eligible for the office of division school superintendent unless he is a resident of the district to which he is appointed. It has passed the House. Mr. Love argued his bill yesterday before the Senate committee on public institutions and education, and that body passed it by indefinitely. It is altogether unlikely that it will be resurrected.

No single utterance on the floor of the Senate this session has received more widespread notice than that of Senator Early. "I am a democrat, and not a prohibitionist. I prefer to follow the lead of the immortal Jefferson rather than of the Anti-Saloon League." The Richmond Times Dispatch says: Letters of approbation of this sentiment have been received by the outspoken statesman representing Jefferson's county from people in many sections of the state.

After another conference, the joint subcommittee of the Senate and House committees on roads and internal navigation reported last night that no settlement had been reached in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac matter. The subcommittee met again this morning at 9 o'clock in the office of the lieutenant-governor.

No opposition was made to the employers' liability bill when it was discussed yesterday morning in the meeting of the House committee for courts of justice. This measure is designed to make the Virginia law in this respect identical with the recent Federal statute.

Street railways were exempted from its provisions. Mention was made of exempting lumber roads, but it was decided that this point was already fully covered by the term "common carriers," so no

DRY GOODS.

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—Washington—Paris

Silk Department.

(Second Floor, G Street.)

Three hundred and forty yards 2-inch Mikado Diagonal Tussah Pique, in navy blue, reseda, white, dark gray, copenhagen, catwala, and black. An ideal silk fabric for coat suits, etc.

Special price, \$1 a yard. Regular price, \$1.70 a yard.

Second floor—G st.

Women's French Underwear.

Women's French Handmade Nightgowns, made with low neck and short sleeves; front neatly hand-embroidered in floral effects; neck and sleeves finished with hand-embroidered edge and eyelets run with ribbon.

\$3.50 each.

Women's French Handmade "Initialed" Chemises, made of French muslin, with front neatly embroidered in floral sprays; finished with scalloped edge and eyelets run with ribbon. Each.....\$1.25

Women's French Drawers, made of fine muslin, with hand-embroidered spliced ruffles. Pair.....\$1.00

Women's Handmade French Combination Suits (unders and corset cover or corset cover and skirt), made of French muslin, trimmed with hand embroidery and good quality Valenciennes lace, in several attractive styles and designs. Each.....\$1.25, \$1.50 to \$1.75

Women's White French Percale Long Skirts, trimmed with ruffles and finished with hand-embroidered scallops. Each.....\$1.75

Third floor—11th st.

STATEMENT

Citizens' National Bank

of Alexandria, Va., January 31, 1910.

OFFICERS:

President, Edward L. Daingerfield; Vice President, Carroll Pierce; Richard M. Green, Cashier. E. E. Payne, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Smoot, Edward L. Daingerfield, Jas. W. Roberts; Worth Hulfish, Carroll Pierce; M. A. Ahern, Urban S. Lambert

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans.....\$687,951.44	Capital.....\$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....100,000.00	Surplus.....100,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. Deposit.....1,000.00	Undivided Profits.....18,049.91
Other Bonds and Stocks.....49,986.56	Circulation.....95,850.00
Banking House & Real Estate.....52,856.97	Deposits.....722,469.73
Cash.....46,441.96	U. S. Deposit.....1,000.00
Due from Banks and Reserve.....99,137.71	
Agents.....145,574.67	
	\$1,037,369.64

change in this respect was made. The bill was reported to the House.

Virginia News.

Disappointed after an illness from typhoid fever, John A. Creech, 21 years of age, committed suicide near his home in Norfolk Wednesday night by shooting himself through the heart.

The three hundred employes in the railroad shops of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway Company in Richmond have made a demand for a nine-hour day and a ten per cent. increase in wages.

James R. Lupton, of Harrisonburg, has purchased the Massanut Spring property, four miles east of that place, for \$12,000. A new hotel building has been let to contract, an auto and hack service will be operated between the city and the springs.

Lewis Riley, colored, who, together with Robert L. McIntire, escaped from the Manassas jail, early Tuesday morning, was returned to Sheriff F. O. Corbally, yesterday morning, by his father. Riley went to the home of his parents near Greenview.

Messrs. Davis and Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant, this week, to citizens of this state, of the following patents: George O. Ellerton, Portsmouth, steam-strap; Thomas O. Lackland, Norfolk, splice bar; George W. Lambert, Richmond, wall construction; Albert S. Machen, Norfolk, accent cables; John K. Waterman, Norfolk, safety razor.

The Old Dominion steamship Jamestown collided with the four-masted schooner Ashbury Fountain, with a cargo of lumber, 18 miles southwest of Winter Quarter light early yesterday morning. The schooner was so badly damaged that the captain and his crew of eight abandoned her and were brought to Norfolk aboard the Jamestown. The liner was also somewhat injured, two small holes being made in her hull on the port side forward. The collision was due to the fog.

Henry O. Stuart, candidate for Congress from the Ninth Virginia district, passed through Roanoke last night on his way to New York. He received yesterday a cablegram from the physician who is attending Mrs. Stuart in Paris, giving very alarming accounts of her condition. He is hoping for better news, but will put himself within reach of the steamers for Europe so that he can leave immediately if it becomes necessary.

One of the most sensational arrests ever recorded in the town's history took place at South Boston yesterday through information furnished by Robert H. Bryan, manager of